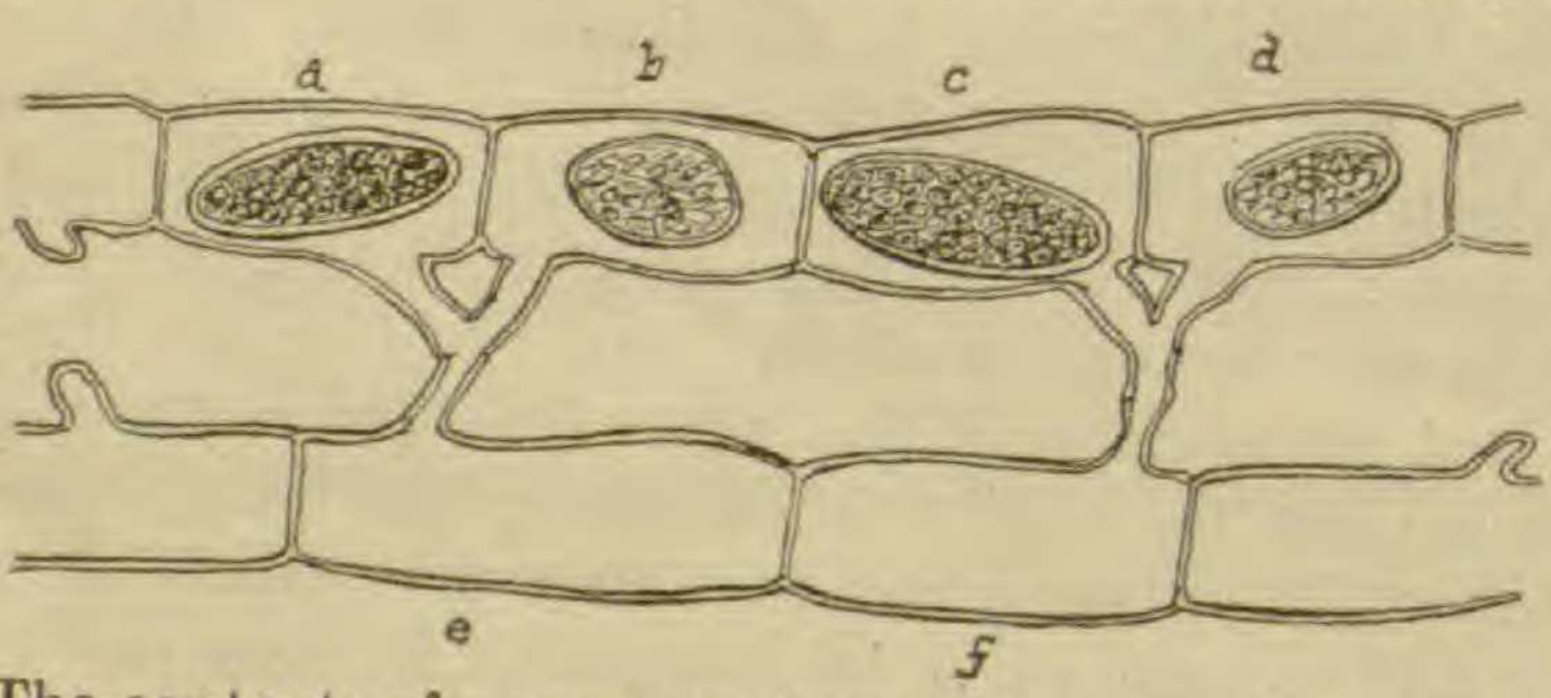
It is the rarest of plants here. The locality where it was first seen is now on one of the main business streets of Englewood, and mostly covered with buildings. I afterwards found a few plants about a mile farther south, at Normal Park, and transplanted some of them, as the locality was rapidly passing into the hands of those building residences. But one of these plants is now living, a vigorous specimen, and with rather larger flowers than when planted, as if cultivation agreed with it. I have looked for plants every summer since these were taken up (1886), but so far without finding them. It grows in company with the typical A. ptarmicoides, which is everywhere abundant in the dry grounds here. But the plant in my garden is the only one I know to be existing this side of British America, though I shall still continue the search for it. I should expect the connection of these widely separated localities to be by way of Lakes Michigan and Superior. Several years ago I found a somewhat similar case, an isolated patch of a malvaceous plant, *Sphæralcea rivularis* Torr., on an island of the Kankakee river. Its home is in the far west, "W. Wyoming, northward and westward" (Coulter's Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany). In a notice of this plant, in the "American Journal of Science" (3, vii, 239), Dr. Gray gave his opinion as follows: "Unexpected as the discovery is it is not difficult to see how the species may have got there. A good many northwestern plants occur on the shore of the southern end of Lake Michigan, evidently through water transport. Some of these may have come in recent times, although this could not be inferred simply from the fact that they have not been noticed until lately. Here is one which probably came so long ago as when Lake Michigan discharged into the Mississippi, the lower part of the Kankakee river being in the direct course of the discharge. The present plants may more probably be regarded, not as chance stragglers, but as lingering remnants indicating an ancient habitat." When the Aster was sent, he expressed similar views regarding its presence here.—E. J. HILL, *Englewood, Ill.*

A phase of conjugation in Spirogyra.—The accompanying illustration was made from a camera lucida drawing of a phase of polygamy in Spirogyra longata which was put in alcohol in May, 1888. It completes the history of the phase suggested by Rose's nos. 10, 11 and 12, vol x, page 304, of the GAZETTE.



The contents of *e* seem to have passed into *a* and *b* and a zygospore has been formed in each. That in *a* is larger and darker than the one in *b*. The same is true in *c* and *d*.—C. B. ATWELL, *Evanston, Ill.*